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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JAMES H. WASHBURN JR.,

Plaintiff,

v.

ALEX FAGAN JR., WALTER CONTRERAS,  
and CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN  
FRANCISCO, et. al.,

Defendants.

No. C-03-00869 MJJ (EDL)

No. C-03-1194 MJJ (EDL)

**ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFFS'  
MOTION TO COMPEL DEFENDANT  
FAGAN'S ANSWERS AT DEPOSITION  
AND VACATING MARCH 14, 2006  
HEARING**

KEVIN ROY JORDAN,

Plaintiff,

v.

ALEX FAGAN, JR., JASON KRISTAL, and  
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN  
FRANCISCO, et. al.,

Defendants.

On November 1, 2005, Judge Jenkins gave Plaintiffs leave to conduct Defendant Alex Fagan Jr.'s deposition no later than November 23, 2005. Plaintiffs took Mr. Fagan's deposition on November 17, 2005. During the deposition, defense counsel instructed Mr. Fagan not to answer certain questions relating to the detention and arrest of James Smith in September 2002 because counsel believed those questions were beyond the scope of the deposition. On January 26, 2006, Plaintiffs' filed a motion to compel, seeking responses to the unanswered deposition questions. Defendant opposed this motion. Plaintiffs chose not to file a reply even though the clerk's notice

1 setting the hearing on their motion gave them the opportunity to do so. Because this matter is  
2 appropriate for decision without oral argument, the hearing scheduled for March 14, 2006 is vacated.

3 Plaintiffs' motion to compel suffers from procedural defects that, in combination, justify  
4 denial of the motion. First, there is no indication that the parties engaged in meaningful meet and  
5 confer discussions before Plaintiffs filed this motion. Plaintiffs argue that the colloquy between  
6 counsel on the record at the deposition should be construed as an "expedited attempt to meet and  
7 confer," and that the colloquy shows that no further meet and confer would be fruitful. Gohel Decl.  
8 ¶¶ 2-3. Far from showing that no further meet and confer would be fruitful, the discussion on the  
9 record consisted of each party simply stating its position. There was no attempt to compromise,  
10 which is the focus of the meet and confer process. See Civil L.R. 1-5(n) (requiring direct dialogue  
11 and discussion during meet and confer sessions). Moreover, even if the discussion on the record  
12 constituted adequate meet and confer, there is no indication that the parties met and conferred about  
13 every question to which Plaintiffs now seek an answer. Furthermore, Plaintiffs have provided no  
14 explanation as to why they did not engage in the meet and confer process during the two months  
15 between the deposition and the filing of this motion.

16 Second, Plaintiffs' brief in support of the motion is inadequate. The filing does not contain  
17 any points and authorities (except a citation to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 37(a)(2) as authority  
18 for bringing this motion). Civil L.R. 7-2(b)(4) (requiring points and authorities). The motion itself  
19 is less than one page long.

20 Third, Plaintiffs did not file this motion in a timely manner. The deposition took place on  
21 November 17, 2005, and the Certificate of Reporter on the deposition transcript is dated November  
22 28, 2005. Yet Plaintiffs did not file this motion until January 26, 2006. Plaintiffs argue that a  
23 motion was not filed sooner "based upon the Court's resolution of the pending summary judgment  
24 motion." The fact that a summary judgment motion was under submission, however, cuts the other  
25 way. Although the discovery rule requiring motions to compel to be filed within seven days of the  
26 discovery cutoff date (Civil L.R. 26-2) does not directly apply to this discovery, which was court-  
27 ordered and occurred well after the cutoff date, it illustrates the policy against undue delay in filing  
28 discovery motions. Plaintiffs unreasonably delayed in filing this motion by waiting more than two

1 months after the discovery event. See, e.g., 8A Wright, Miller & Marcus, Federal Practice and  
2 Procedure, § 2285 (2d ed. 1994) (Supp. 2005) (“If the moving party has unduly delayed, the court  
3 may conclude that the motion [to compel] is untimely.”).

4 Accordingly, on these procedural grounds, Plaintiffs’ motion to compel is denied.

5 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

6 Dated: March 10, 2006

*Elizabeth D. Laporte*  
7 ELIZABETH D. LAPORTE  
United States Magistrate Judge